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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1870. NO. 1.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF METZ.

A PORTION OF BAZAINE'S ARMY ESCAPES

Under Command of Canrobert.

MORE PRUSSIAN FORCES ENTERING FRANCE.

Communication between Paris and Lyons Destroyed.

Why Prussia Refused to Recognize the Provisional Government.

They will Not Negotiate with the Democracy of the Streets of Paris.

The French Blockading Fleet Withdrawn.

Italian Unity Nearly Accomplished.

Victor Emanuel Alarmed at the Spread of Republicanism.

Bazaine Reported at Carignan.

Thiers has an Interview with a Member of the Orleans Family.

ENGLISHMEN TO DEMAND OF GLADSTONE RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

KING WILLIAM REJECTS AMERICAN MEDIATION.

Napoleon Complains of His Generals.

Prussian Atrocities--Too Horrible to be True.

The Republic Proclaimed in Strasburg.

ENGLAND AGAIN DEMANDS PEACE.

ENGLAND.

King Victor Emmanuel Fears that Republicanism may be Irrepressible in Italy.

LONDON, September 15.—The Pope has received a letter from King Victor Emmanuel, in which the latter explains the course he has lately taken. Any delay on his part, he says, would have occasioned the proclamation of the Republic in every Italian city, and his army would not have fought the Republic, which would have been fatal to the Papacy. As it is, republicanism is so rampant that it may prove irrepressible.

Bazaine Reported at Carignan.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 15.—The following special dispatch has been received here:

BOUILLON, BELGIUM, September 15, 4 P. M.—Sedan has been placed in a state of siege. The Mayor has been arrested and the population expelled. The Prussians apprehend the approach of Bazaine's army, reported escaped from Metz, and even is said to have reached Carignan.

Chances of the Orleanists—Thiers has an Interview with a Member of the Orleans Family.

LONDON, September 15.—In diplomatic circles the firm belief prevails that the Orleans family will be restored to the throne of France. The arrival in Europe of the Compte D'En, General-in-Chief of the Brazilian armies, is regarded as significant.

Thiers had a long interview with a member of the Orleans family here. It is said he delivered to the Duke D'Aumale an important private letter from General Trochu.

The Republican Demonstration on Monday—Englishmen will Demand of Gladstone the Recognition of the French Republic.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, September 15.—The Democratic demonstration on Monday next will be the most formidable ever held at London. The programme is full of grand processions, banners, etc. Hackney, Clerkenwell, Islington, and all sections will be represented. Englishmen will march in a body to join the Italian and French Republicans at Trafalgar Square, when all will proceed to the official residence of Gladstone and demand the recognition of the Republic.

King William Rejects American Mediation.

LONDON, September 15.—The *Electeur Libre* of Paris says: Negotiations with the object of obtaining peace have been going on between Jules Favre, Minister Washburne at Paris, and Minister Bancroft at Berlin, but they have failed. The King of Prussia rejects American mediation, and Bancroft can only remain a spectator of the conflict. Washburne, on communicating Bancroft's dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, added that he could only record his protest against this impious war.

German Advance on Paris.

LONDON, September 15.—Last night the Prussian right was occupying Cariepont, Tracy and Compeigne; the center at Creecy and Meaux; the left is advancing by the way of Senlis.

A portion of the troops entered Nogent, Provins and Villiers. Soisson is again summoned to surrender, but refuses.

Foreign Ministers to Remain in Paris.

Paris advices state that all the foreign ministers have announced their intention of remaining in the city during the siege.

Rate of Discount Reduced.

LONDON, September 15.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced to three per cent.

Bow Prussia Will Treat for Peace.

LONDON, September 15.—The *Daily News* of this morning contains a dispatch from Berlin, giving the views of the Prussian Government. The writer says that the Prussian Government will not negotiate with the present Government of Paris. Prussia proposes first to occupy Paris. The Regency and Senate and Corps Legislatif will then be summoned, who will be expected to name commissioners to treat on the Prussian basis. When this is signed, Napoleon will be released, and France will be left to choose her own Government.

Papal Forces Captured.

A dispatch received from Florence, dated the 14th, announces the Papal garrison of Monte Rotondo to have been captured.

Lieut. Gen. Angelotti Benzion, should now be before if not in Rome.

Civita Vecchia has declared for Italian unity.

On the approach of the Italian troops at Bracciano the inhabitants came out and displayed Italian colors.

The Florence *Opinion* denies that there have been any diplomatic difficulties in the way of the occupation of Rome.

Communication Destroyed.

LONDON, September 15.—Communication between Paris and Lyons has been destroyed, the Prussians having cut the wires and the railroad at Monterean, sixteen miles southeast of Melun. A sharp skirmish occurred there between German Uhlans and the Franco-tirsurs. The former had been beaten off.

Firing was heard at Paris yesterday from the direction of Melun. Railway service between Paris and Lyons is stopped. All the bridges which can be reached will be destroyed tonight.

Italian Unity Thought to be Established.

LONDON, September 15.—Italian unity seems to be nearly accomplished, the sympathy of the people are almost entirely with Italy.

Movements of the Empress.

LONDON, September 15.—The Empress Eugenie, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, has left Hastings and gone to Torquay, a favorite watering place in the county of Devon.

Eager to Hear from Paris and Rome.

LONDON, September 15.—There is intense eagerness to hear from Paris and Rome. The news from the latter city is scarcely less interesting to Englishmen than that from Paris.

The blockade of the Elbe has been raised and vessels are now passing freely.

Steamers from England to France and Germany will resume service immediately. A mail from Paris is hoped for to-day.

Bombardment of Metz—Surrender Demanded and Refused.

LONDON, September 15.—Metz was bombarded all last night. The reply was sullen and at intervals. Another demand for surrender was refused.

The Prussians have occupied Colmar and Baden, and the Bavarian troops are preparing to cross the Rhine at Newburg.

Movements of the French Fleet.

LONDON, September 15.—More French war steamers have been observed in the Channel, passing eastward.

Thiers Without Official Character.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* concurs in the general opinion that Thiers is without official character.

The Exercises of the Exiled Emperor

LONDON, September 15.—A dispatch from Cassel, September 12th, says that the Emperor spends his mornings with some of his officers, walking over the lawns, or making long excursions. His tether extends several miles in all directions. His guard consists of one officer, two subalterns, one trumpeter and thirty-one men.

The Exercises of the Exiled Empres and Her Son.

LONDON, September 15.—The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial make constant excursions around Hastings. Carriages or horses are never employed.

Fashion Items.

The Paris fashion journals have suspended publication. Mourning is generally worn in Paris and Berlin.

Prussians Coming 400,000 Strong.

LONDON, September 15.—A special dispatch dated at St. Denis yesterday, says that the Prussians are approaching Paris in thousands. Accurate calculations place the number of the advancing Prussian forces at 400,000. There is great agitation here and in the neighborhood.

Peace Again.

A Paris dispatch of to-day gives a report that Thiers has received further instructions to treat for peace, and hopes are entertained for a successful result.

Spain Recalls Olozaga for Republicanism.

A Madrid dispatch of yesterday announces that the council of members has decided to recall Olozaga from Paris for having exceeded instructions.

Change in Route.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 15.—The French steamers on the Mediterranean have been diverted for passenger traffic to New Orleans.

The Prussian scouts were withdrawn from Nogent-sur-Seine yesterday before the people, but were reinforced four kilometres off, and are expected to return. Forty thousand Prussians are at Morneant; 40,000 have been signalled at Cressy-Envarloy, and a strong advance guard is at Montmirail.

Hostilities Suspended.

Hostilities have been suspended at Mezieres for the removal of the wounded.

The Spanish Ambassadors left Paris last night for Madrid.

Six thousand women and children left Strasburg on the 11th.

England Again Demands Peace.

The *Gaulois* affirms that the British Government has sent another letter to the King of Prussia, demanding peace, and asking upon what conditions Prussia would sign, and where they will have peace concluded. No answer was received to this message, but the King asks what guarantee the provisional government can offer, and whether the French people and the regular government to succeed the present would ratify a treaty of intervention.

Situation at Metz.

There has been no fighting at Metz since the 2d, except two hours of bombardment on the 13th. German officers say the French reply is weak. The French are anxious to approach the Prussians in a friendly manner to get victuals and news. It is reported from a French source that the garrison must soon starve, and great destitution exists among the peasantry. Not a grain is left. Even the German wounded have but the poorest black bread. In the ravaged districts many fine starving villagers will be needed soon. An official appeal is being prepared for publication in England and America.

The Escape of the Empress from Paris.

LONDON, September 15.—The Vienna press say that the Empress escaped from Paris through the exertions of Prince Metternich.

Whose Turn Comes Next?

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, September 15.—The announcement that Prussia dictated the terms on which Italy enters Rome creates dismay. It is asked, whose turn comes next?

Mail communications with Paris are stopped, but the telegraphers are still working the telegraph lines run under ground fifteen leagues from the city.

The Occupation of Rome

Creates even more interest here than the attempt to annex Paris. The Protestant sentiment in England is jubilant.

Napoleon Complains of his Generals.

The statement of the Frankfort correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, that Napoleon complains bitterly of his generals and declares Paris unable to prevent the entrance of the Prussians excites great indignation among the friends of France. It is said Napoleon paralyzed the action of his generals, and should he the last to proclaim the weakness of the defenses of the capital.

Prussian Atrocities—Too Horrible to be True.

The report of the atrocities committed by the Prussians at Bazelles is confirmed. A letter has been received from Duc De Fritz James, who was an eye witness, in which he says the Prussians punished the inhabitants for defending their villages by setting the place on fire, and most of the National Guards were killed. The people sought refuge in cellars and all, men, women and children, were burned alive, the Bavarians driving them back into the flames or shooting all those who tried to escape.

Mazzini Will Not Renounce His Republican Sentiments.

I have seen the friends of Mazzini, who laugh at the statement that he will renounce his Republican sentiments as soon as Rome is the Italian capital, and say that is one reason more for seeking to establish a Republic in Italy.

FRANCE.

French Troops in Bavaria Reinforced.

PARIS, September 15.—The French troops which recently crossed the Rhine into Baden territory will probably remain and operate on Germain soil. Reinforcements have gone to them.

Gen. Trochu, in an order of the day to the Gardes National, says the result of the view is very gratifying. He feels assured the defense of the city will be admirably sustained. Paris is ready to sacrifice all in order to give time to France to organize for an irresistible defense.

Cannon Practice.

Last night the Parisians were awakened by a tremendous cannonading all along the rampart. It was supposed an attack had been made, and there was some excitement, which was allayed when the announcement was made that the gunners were only practicing.

Favre's workmen and National Guard made another demonstration of regard to Minister Washburne and the United States Government.

German Advance on Paris.

A Prussian was discovered to-day in a secluded place, firing with a rifle at one of the balloons used by the military authorities. He was promptly arrested.

Great numbers Franc-tireurs are camped near Montmartre, Gustave Flourens, Favrile and Chateaubriand are in command of the battalions.

At Pau friendly demonstrations were made by the Garde Mobile and people in front of the American consulate.

The Prussians to-day camped at Croix au Bois, Gastons, Gias and Fontaine, near the city.

At Nogent-Sur-Seine the Uhlans appeared, but retreated when it became evident that the people meant to give them battle.

The shops are mostly closed, and masters and employees alike drilling.

Siege Guns Stuck in the Mud.

It is reported that many large siege guns of the Prussians are deeply embedded in the mud of the Canal du la Marne au Rhine. The Germans attempted to transport their guns by this canal, and the French suddenly let the water out of it. It is said that this will delay the siege considerably.

The forts at Lyons are completed. Many troops are reaching there daily. The guns are all in position.

Advices from all parts of France say large sums of money are being subscribed for the national defense. Large forces are being raised and equipped in all departments.

A party of American volunteers passed through Tours to-day, coming to Paris. Conscripts of the regular army are drilling here daily.

Prussian Positions—Trochu to the Soldiers.

PARIS, September 15.—Dragoons have appeared at Nogent-sur-Marne, Colinas, Sends, Cresplenoy, Valges, Nantieul, Plessy and Lindennsal, towns to the east, northeast and southeast of Paris.

General Trochu, in his order of the day, says that the 70,000 men on the ramparts may, by persevering efforts, save the city. The city is unapproachable, if its defenders are properly armed.

The Councillors of State have temporarily suspended their authority. All the foreign representatives are still in Paris.

The Prussians are still swarming around Nancy.

Peace Predicted.

The *Gaulois* has reason to predict hap py results from the peace negotiations now pending.

To-day Paris is Isolated and the Gates Closed—Forests in Flames—All will Fight till Death.

PARIS, September 15.—The Prussians are advancing in immense force. To-morrow the Capital will be completely isolated. All the railways are cut with the exception of the line running west.

From the forest of Montmorency to the forest of Montmorency to the forest of Boudy it is now burning. Other forests will be destroyed to-morrow.

Nullity is full of supplies of water and food.

The gates of Paris will be closed to-morrow. There are now over six million pounds of gunpowder in Paris.

Seventeen bridges over the Seine have been destroyed.

No French fortress is yet taken.

All classes are resolved to fight to the death.

Central Committee of War Elected.

General Cluseret has been unanimously elected by twenty Arrondissements of Paris, with Gustave Flomans and Shinleer as a Central Committee of War.

On American Mediation—Will Fight it Out Alone.

Special to the New York Times.]

PARIS, September 15.—The news of the American offer of mediation is received with great gratitude, but Geners [illegible] advised the people last night, at Belleville, to refuse mediation and to fight. He said, if the French Republic conquers alone the freedom of her soil, it will not only be consolidation for ever of republican institutions in France, but all over the world: Death or victory—there must be no other issue.

Movements of the Prussian Armies.

CARLSRUHE, September 15.—The Prussians crossed the line north of Breisach, and occupied Colmar.

The Bavarian and Baden troops are preparing to cross at Newburg. They have pontoons, and a large fleet of boats.

BERLIN, September 15.—Advices from the Prussian forces around Paris are encouraging. Dispatches from Melun represent the Crown Prince as steadily advancing.

Bombardment of Metz.

A furious bombardment opened on Metz last evening, being in retaliation for the treachery at Laon. The effects are not ascertained, but must have been terrible.

French Blockading Fleet Withdrawn.

HAMBURG, September 15.—The French fleet which has been blockading the North German coast has sailed southward. The blockade of the Rhine, Oder and other rivers is raised. Vessels are entering ports on these rivers daily unmolested.

The Popular Feeling.

Even among the Bourgeoise the same feeling prevails, and strange to say the only weak elements are the officers comingin from MacMahon's army, who say to the people, you cannot succeed where we failed. Some of the officers of the Garde Mobile, the wealthy *petite creme* of the Avalanche, while the majority are true to the cause.

The management of the late election and the unexpected victory have been made a cause of congratulating him.

WASHINGTON, September 15, 1870.

To the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, M. C.,

Col. J. O. P. Burnside, formerly of Illinois, has been appointed assistant Inspector General on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and assigned to duty as acting Inspector General in place of Gen. F. A. Starring, now in Europe.

Gen. Burnside is well known to you personally.

During July the gain on spirits and fermented liquors over the corresponding month last year was $1,287,283.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Party of Tourists Swallowed Up by an Avalanche—Cataract Discovered in British Guinea—Probable Change in the Spanish Cabinet—Explosion in Scotland—The Wreck in Goodwin Sands—Opening of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies, &c., &c.

Niagara Falls Thrown in the Shade—Immense Cataract in British Guinea.

LONDON, September 15.—Advices have been received here describing a cataract recently discovered in British Guinea, in South America, which dwarfs Niagara. There are two falls, one of seven hundred and seventy feet, and another of fifty. The volume of water passing over the falls is eight feet deep and a hundred yards broad during the dry season. The Colonial Government is arranging facilities for visitors.

Probable Change in the Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, September 15.—Rivero is quite ill and his resignation is expected. Rodriguez will probably succeed him.

Objections Withdrawn.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 15.—The Porte has withdrawn its objections to the Khedive's Isthmus scheme.

Explosion in Scotland.

LEITH, September 15.—By a boiler explosion to-day fifty workman were badly injured. Four have died.

The Wreck on Goodwin Sands.

LONDON, September 15.—The vessel wrecked on Goodwin Sands is ascertained to be the ship Elizabeth, of Bremen.

A Party of Tourists Swallowed Up by an Avalanche While Ascending Mont Blanc.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, September 15.—A telegram from Chamouni states that a party of tourists, numbering eleven persons, while undertaking the perilous feat of ascending Mont Blanc, were overtaken by an avalanche, and none escaping. Two of the adventurers lost were Americans, named Jean and Kendall.

Opening of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies.

VIENNA, September 15.—The session of the Chamber of Deputies was opened to-day by the senior member, Dr. Parcenski, who in a brief address lamented the absence of the Deputies from Bohemia. The formal opening of the Reichsrath takes place on the 20th.

Suspension of Contracts for Turret Ships by England.

LONDON, September 15.—It is said the British Government has suspended all the contracts for building turret ships. The steamship Kronoring, built for the Bremen line, was successfully launched at Greenock.

Disraeli

Attended the harvest festival at Hugenden today and made a speech, but did not allude to political affairs.

Increase of Specie.

ANTWERP, September 1.—Petroleum firm. Increase of specie in the Bank of England £250,000.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 15, P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92⅝. American securities steady: 6's, of 1862, 89⅝; of 1865, 89⅝; 10-40's, 86⅞; Erie, 17; Illinois 112⅝; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅞. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, September 15.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 9¼d; Orleans 9¾d.

California white wheat 9s 11d; red western 9s 2d.

Western flour 29s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 28s 9d @29s. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s.

Pork dull at 75s. Beef 115s 6d. Lard dull at 73s. Cheese 61s. Bacon—57s for short rib. Tallow 48s 6d. Turpentine 35s.

LONDON, September 15.—Tallow easier at 41s 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s 6d@35s. Sugar quiet. Rice at 31s 6d@32s 6d. Linseed oil firm at £32 10s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1870.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Mayor Hall to-day sent to the Board of Aldermen a communication recommending that the United States Government be requested to detail a vessel of war to bring Admiral Farragut's remains from Portsmouth, N. H., to this city, and that in the event of its omission or inability to do so, a steamer with a guard of honor be dispatched at the city's expense to Portsmouth, to bring the remains to this city, which will receive a public and imposing funeral, in the [illegible] military, naval, civic and other organizations be invited to join. The Mayor also recommends that a site in Greenwood Cemetery, West Point, beside General Scott, or in St. Paul's Church yard, or in some other public cemeteries adjacent to the city, and a monument be erected at the public expense. A letter from Mrs. Farragut, assenting to the above proposition to the Mayor, accompanied the communication, and the Aldermen appointed a committee to perfect arrangements.

NILSSON.

Seven thousand dollars worth of Nilsson tickets were sold here to-day.

SENTENCED.

Judge Bedford to-day sentenced Patrick Eagan for complicity in the robbery of the broker Fenton, eighteen years and six months in the State prison, remarking that an effort will be made at the next term of the Legislature to have the penalty for the offense increased to twenty years. Eagan is suspected of complicity in the Nathan murder, and confessed the crime for which he was to-day sentenced. County Judge A. Thomas Walsh, for robbing Timothy Crone, were each sentenced to eighteen years and six in the State prison, and Charles Walsh, an accomplice in the affair to ten years.

RIFLE ALLEY.

The new Episcopal Mission of St. Sacrament, established by Rev. Joshua Brady, one of the leading Ritualists of England, was formerly opened on Rifle Alley last night. Thousands, twelve low masses being celebrated between six and eight A. M. The services were the extreme development of ritualism in this country, and almost identical with the Catholic services, except the use of the English language.

THE TURF.

There was a large gathering of sporting men at Prospect Park to-day, to witness the trot between Goldsmith Maid to harness and Honest Allen and running mate to wagon. The trotting was in pools of $100 each, and before the first heat was two to one on the horse and running mate. The start was even, and they got away rapidly. The Maid broke repeatedly, and was beaten by half a dozen lengths; time 2:18¾. In the second heat the Maid took the lead, which she kept to the quarter pole, when she broke and at the wing was lapped on the team; time 2:17¼. The third heat was won by the team; time 2:21½, the Maid being over a length behind.

NILSSON SERENADED.

Seven thousand persons were present at the serenade to Nilsson to-night.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, Chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee, telegraphs this cheering bulletin of the glorious victory in the Pine Tree State: "We have elected our Governor by about the same majority as last year; carried all five of the Congressional districts—the closest one by fourteen hundred majority: have chosen an overwhelming majority in both branches of the Legislature, and elected county officers in every county except two. This result has been achieved without effort and without any canvass of the State."

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., September 15, 1870.

The Hon. James Monroe, Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourteenth district, delivered a telling speech at the Town Hall in this village last evening. The hall was filled with an intelligent and enthusiastic audience, embracing many of the leading Democrats of this vicinity. Mr. Monroe will doubtless carry the full Republican vote of Ashland county, and is likely to receive some Democratic votes as a tribute to his ability and well known honesty of purpose.

TOLEDO, September 15.—The Republicans today nominated Hon. E. D. Peck, the present incumbent, for re-election to Congress from the Tenth Ohio district, by acclamation.

TOLEDO, September 15.—The Democrats have nominated Judge William F. Lockwood of this city, for Representative in Congress from the Tenth district.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—D. P. Dyer, the present incumbent, was nominated to-day by the Brown Radical of the Ninth Congressional District, and E. Draper by the McClurgites.

CINCINNATI, September 15.—Hon. E. H. Mansfield has been nominated for Senator by the Republicans, in the district composed of the counties of Warren and Butler, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Campbell.

ATLANTA, September 15.—The Republican Executive Committee recommend the passage of a law changing the State election to a week before Christmas.

EPISCOPAL.

Bishop Whitehouse Endeavors to Crush Rev. Cheney by Amending the Canons, but Fails.

CHICAGO, September 15.—At the evening session last night of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention, the following amendment to the canons was proposed: "No clergyman shall resort to a civil court or tribunal for the purpose of arresting, impeding or avoiding any ecclesiastical proceedings against him. The penalty for any violation of this article shall be suspension *ipso facto* from the functions of the Ministry." Silence followed the reading of this amendment, which may be briefly perceived by all. Bishop arose to put the question did any member indicate a wish to discuss it. Then Dr. Bowers, of St. Luke's church, arose and said he could not see how it accorded with the genius of the church or of institutions of the country. He thought it was framed to meet the case of Rev. Mr. Cheney. The amendment was opposed by Rev. Mr. Sullivan, Rev. Dr. Sperry, C. S. Hall, Mr. Hill, Dr. Ryland, of St. James, and others, and defended by Judge Otis, Rev. Mr. Williams, and others, all of whom spoke briefly. The question of the Church was fixed, and no deviation could be tolerated. The amendment was then called for, and that part was adopted by a considerable majority which expressed disapproval or appeal to civil courts. As you can see by the following, the amendment was defeated by the necessary two-thirds majority on the remainder of the resolution was then called for by order. The ayes and nays, for adoption 77, against 7; the lay vote was a tie, and the Bishop declared the amendment lost on account of non-concurrence of orders.

DOLEFUL FESTIVITIES.

Attempt of the Brazilian Minister of War to Celebrate the Successes in Paraguay—The People Refuse to Attend.

Even Monarchies sometimes find that the people are of some account, at least when a celebration is to be attempted. The Brazilian Minister of War realized this at 10 o'clock A. M., July 10, 1870, when after the expenditure of $50,000 in erecting in pine and muslin a Doric temple to hold 5,000 people, nobody came to enjoy therein the festivities provided at a cost of $50,000 more. Eight thousand invitations had been issued to the cavaliers and ladies of gentle blood, and military guards were stationed at every door of the *extempore* palace to keep off the rabble and to see that none entered the festive precincts but those duly accredited with one of the many tickets. The programme was to include the fallure of Rio Janeiro to triumph for the Paraguayan victories. At 10 A. M. the 7th Dasin was to commence. The Comte d'Eu and his Princess imperial were to be present, and were received with vivas by the few persons assembled outside. Precisely after leaving Emperor and Empress came with their suites, and the Ministers of State and some officials. They entered the temple, but when the Emperor looked black as a thunder cloud. He turned to his Minister of War and asked:

"Your Excellency, where are the people?"

"Your Majesty, I issued invitations to over 8,000 persons."

"Well, where are they? What are those guards for? Take them away and let the people in."

And the crestfallen Marquis de Muritiba, Imperial Caxias' warming pan had to withdraw his guards and the disappointed Virginia views of society. The woman for whom fortune has reserved so much, escaped the comparatively humble station that it had been decided upon the destiny of a quiet Virginia housewife—to assend the throne of France. Alas, that other contrasts may yet remain for her! If an event had been ordered differently, if a prospective mother-in-law had not appeared, if Eugenie, the Empress, the woman who has adorned the throne of France, and displayed to the world the charms of another Cleopatra, might at this moment be a quiet country matron living in a farm house in Monroe county, county of Allemarle, and state of Virginia!

THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The insurance business, it has been said, has scarcely made a beginning yet in this country, and indeed but a small proportion of the community appreciate the advantages of having their lives insured. Undoubtedly the high cost of insurance has almost made it seem a luxury, and any great increase of the income must come from a diminution of the rates, so that companies shall no longer make more than average profits, and not the enormous gains now enjoyed by them. Owning a great deal toward cheapening insurance will be done by co-operation by the mutual relief associations, which are becoming quite common. These associations being managed on economical principles, and the members having their field of operations widely extended and their affairs conducted by men who are principally busy in other occupations, are liable to suffer from the lack of that personal supervision which controls the old companies. A case in point has just occurred in the defalcation of Mr. C. L. Dewey, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Association, formed a little over a year ago by the baggage masters and brakesmen employed on the railroads in the United States. Both Mr. Rogers and Mr. C. Wellington, president, lived in Detroit, being employed upon railroads there. The business went on smoothly and prosperously for the first year; but on the 29th of last May, the President received a letter making a claim for the death of a member on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, who had been shot himself through the head, dying within three minutes.

Peter Switchrath, of Moreland county, was thrown from a wagon, on Monday last, and had both legs broken.

The grading of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad has been let at $41,000 and work has already begun. They expect to have it completed and cars running on it before Christmas.

A few days since Mrs. Klingensmith, of Irwin Station, fainted and fell into a deep well. She was rescued by a gentleman who happened to be near.

A very fine body of hematite iron ore has been discovered on the premises of Mrs. Mary Hunter, in Oxford township, Berks county, the vein being from ten to twelve feet in thickness. The mine has been leased by the Pottstown Iron Company.

A lad of fourteen, named Lundy, residing in Scranton, attempted to jump on to a coal train on Saturday last, fell and was instantly killed.

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The Montgomery *Examiner* says that a monster well twenty-four feet in diameter and about thirty-seven feet in depth is being dug on the premises of the Pottstown Iron Company, east of the borough. The water from the river Schuylkill (from whence the works are supplied) when impregnated with earth and sand, becomes unfit for use. Stone has also been found to operate very disadvantageously to the boilers, thereby necessitating frequent stoppages, and this well is being excavated in order that a plentiful supply of pure water may be insured at all times for use in the company's works.

The Doylestown *Democrat* says: A distressing disaster, resulting in the horrible death of a youth, George Fellon, aged five years, and a youth, George Fellon, aged five years, and the destruction of a barn, containing a large stock of grain, occurred on the farm of George D. Isaacs, near Rushland, on Tuesday afternoon. The youth, a grandson of Mr. Isaacs, managed to get hold of some matches, and went to the barn where he set down in a corner. It is supposed that he playfully struck a match, and in the straw and hay. The barn building was consumed. Among the ruins was found the body of the little boy, burned to a crisp shapeless beyond recognition.

Wm. Miller, of Blairsville, a brakeman on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, while attempting to get up from the bumper of a car on which he was sitting, while the cars were in motion, caught hold of the hand bar, which broke off, precipitating him to the earth. He was severely frightfully crushed and lived but a few hours.

The citizens of Blairsville and vicinity have concluded to have a fair this year. It will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 12th, 13th and 14th days of October. The following gentlemen have been chosen as officers: President, A. Davis, Esq.; Secretary, Paul Graff; Treasurer, W. R. Trapp.

A little daughter of Hiram Sandy, residing in Penn township, Columbia county, aged about two years, accidentally fell into a watering trough a few days ago and was drowned.

The people of Northumberland and Sunbury are troubled with the chills and fever.

Aaron Neck, of Millersburg, accidentally shot and killed himself, while out hunting on Monday last.

A young man named Caufen, of Slatington, Lehigh county, was kicked by a horse on Saturday last, and died from the effects thereof in a few days.

On Monday afternon of last week, Mr. Andrew J. Deeds, a worthy citizen of Union township, Lieking county, on his way home from Newark, suddenly fell dead in the roadway between Lockport and the County Fair Grounds.

STATE NEWS.

Here we have a couple of condensed lectures in favor of temperance: Isaac Wagner, of New Castle, got more liquor aboard than he could balance under, toppled over into the river and was drowned. Francis W. Franklin, of Philadelphia, was a man of passionate temper, and fond of strong drink. On Wednesday of last week he quarreled with his wife, chased her off, and then shot himself through the head, dying within three minutes.

Peter Switchrath, of Moreland county, was thrown from a wagon, on Monday last, and had both legs broken.

The grading of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad has been let at $41,000 and work has already begun. They expect to have it completed and cars running on it before Christmas.

A few days since Mrs. Klingensmith, of Irwin Station, fainted and fell into a deep well. She was rescued by a gentleman who happened to be near.

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SOME FACTS FOR HOME USE.

Iron Factory Air and Coal Smoke—Their Appearance and Effect.

If any place is interested in the question of the sanitary effects of coal smoke and iron dust pervading the atmosphere, Pittsburgh is the city. Dr. Sigerson, member of they Royal College of Academy, has been experimenting upon the air taken from above various kinds of manufactories, above man's height, and communicates some interesting results of his examinations to the *Monthly Microscopical Journal*: "Iron factory air, a friable black dust, on examination was found to be made up of particles of carbon, of ash, and of iron. The carbon formed the largest masses; the ash particles were reddish, or white and opaque. Some transparent pieces, with a glassy fracture were noticed, and were regarded as glass resulting from the fusion of sand used in the welding process. An extremely fine powder—the dust of the air—was sedulously examined for the germs or spores, but it presented angular shapes and specks, identical with the other matters. The particulars varied in size, say from 1-500,000th to 1-50,000th of an inch. A most interesting object was the iron, which was present in the form of balls. These were found to be hollow, and the fragments of their shells were discovered to be translucid; a granular structure was noticed in them. From these iron balls were measured from 1-500th of an inch to 1-5,000th, having been measured with the micrometer. The diameter of a bomb of 1-20,000th of an inch was computed to be sixteen times greater than the thickness of the shell, which would therefore be about the 1-320,000th of an inch. This computation was made in order to find at what degree of thinness its iron-material was translucent. The iron was supposed to be present as magnetic oxide. There were no spores nor seeds present, no fibres of any kind, the result of developing germ life—no fibres at all, except a few cotton filaments from the garments of artisans, fibrous carbon particles, and a supermen of contorted branchly metal. There were no germs there, yet the sunbeams were full of floating motes, and whose portrait is drawn on the diagram. The ray, shining on them, assumed, in consequence of their dark and ruddy color, similar to that observed when the carboniferous smoke of a candle or lamp is placed in the path of a sunbeam. On examining the air from above various kinds of manufactories, above man's height, and communicates some interesting results of his examinations to the *Monthly Microscopical Journal*: "Iron factory air, a friable black dust, on examination was found to be made up of particles of carbon, of ash, and of iron. The carbon formed the largest masses; the ash particles were reddish, or white and opaque. Some transparent pieces, with a glassy fracture were noticed, and were regarded as glass resulting from the fusion of sand used in the welding process. An extremely fine powder—the dust of the air—was sedulously examined for the germs or spores, but it presented angular shapes and specks, identical with the other matters. The particulars varied in size, say from 1-500,000th to 1-50,000th of an inch. A most interesting object was the iron, which was present in the form of balls. These were found to be hollow, and the fragments of their shells were discovered to be translucid; a granular structure was noticed in them. From these iron balls were measured from 1-500th of an inch to 1-5,000th, having been measured with the micrometer. The diameter of a bomb of 1-20,000th of an inch was computed to be sixteen times greater than the thickness of the shell, which would therefore be about the 1-320,000th of an

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

SPEAKING of the Fair and horses: We understand that General NEGLEY has recently purchased a fine team out of an Allegheny stable for $800 cash. The General is a good judge of a horse, and great lover of the noble animal; and as he moves about among his constituents with his new team, they will probably feel a certain degree of pride that they have a Representative who invests so liberally in stock for which his district is somewhat famous. The thing shows thrift, and our people are great admirers of thrift.

WE are glad to be informed, as we are on competent authority, that our statement of the cost of the Court House enlargement was too high. Instead of two hundred thousand dollars, we are glad to know that the probability now is that, although the original estimates and plans did not exceed ninety thousand dollars, the work will be finished for *one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars*. Let us hope that the estimate of $125,000 will not have to be revised, and that after all our statement of $200,000 will not prove most nearly the actual cost of the work.

WHAT is known as the STOWE Pavement is being put down on Water street, in the neighborhood of the Monongahela House, and the proprietor, who feels great confidence in his pavement, invites our citizens to take a moment to witness the process of putting it down, and also examine that which has been laid down on First street. It is now settled that wood is to be the principal material in pavements in future; and as our city within the next few years will expend many thousands of dollars in pavements, it seems desirable to improve every opportunity to increase the stock of information on the subject.

IT is about time that the Ring Committeemen and managers of the Office Holders' Clique should cease to annoy Reform Republicans with their whining appeals and hypocritical professions. As indications of the alarm which is felt the "Regulars" camp we can understand their tactics, and Reformers should regard these approaches in no other light than as the certain sign of conscious weakness. "I can tell you" said a speaker in the "Regular" committee meeting on Tuesday last, "the Reform ticket is going to be elected unless we do something." We can tell them that nothing they can do will save them. Cease your whining, gentlemen, and prepare to go off decently.

THE "organ" has intimated that Mr. WALTON wants to go to Harrisburg to make money. As the salary of a member is barely sufficient to pay expenses, the "organ" must mean to intimate that Mr. WALTON would, if he had a chance, make money by selling himself, or in some such way. The idea is too ridiculous for a serious thought. But how is it with General NEGLEY, as a candidate for Congress? If the "organ" will insist on provoking the inquiry, there should be no complaint in case it is thoroughly prosecuted. It is useless to disguise that General NEGLEY's name is associated with subsidies in a manner that is calculated to injure him before the people; and into these things, so far as they form a part of his course as Representative, it is entirely proper to inquire. Concerning Mr. WALTON, the "organ" is equally at liberty to pursue its inquiries.

MILES HUMPHREYS, last winter, was the special champion of BERGNER's *Legislative Record*, everywhere conceded to be the greatest swindle that has been perpetrated on the State in many years. The year before BERGNER drew from the State Treasury $55,000. Last winter he set up the "pins" for renewing the contract, and HUMPHREYS was his champion in the House. The job failed miserably, HUMPHREYS and a few others having placed themselves squarely on the record in its favor. The voters should understand that so infamous had this *Record* business become that not many of the "old stagers" even dared favor its continuance. HUMPHREYS was one of the few who had the requisite amount of the peculiar kind of courage not only to vote for the swindle but to openly champion it on the floor. It only remains to be added that HUMPHREYS is asking a re-election.

WHAT IS FRIENDSHIP BUT A NAME?

In the brief reference which we made to the *Freiheits Freund*, a few days ago, our whole object was accomplished. This was merely to warn the less attentive of our numerous German readers (some of whom read the paper named) against being led astray by it as to the spirit in which the COMMERCIAL regards the great conflict between France and Germany. Of course, we knew that the *Freund* would be made very angry by our rebuke and would try to retort with severity, but for these anticipated demonstrations we felt so little concern that we really forgot to look for them. For weeks, as often as we glanced at the editorial columns of the *Freund* confronted with puerile expressions of delight in German victories and with coarse epithets of scornful triumph over French defeats, an occasional sneer at things American being the only variation, we had ceased to look at the paper, and hence probably should not have seen its mention of the COMMERCIAL, if our lively neighbors of the "organ" had not kindly laid it before their readers with a commendatory introduction. From this preface we learn that the *Freund* has "convicted the COMMERCIAL of grave errors in logic and history." This was very surprising information, we are sure, not only to the readers but to the editor of the *Freund*. Some time ago he picked up an expression in the COMMERCIAL concerning England, which, as a man of straw was repeatedly knocked down through a long article on English foreign policy. The reference to us was courteous, and was evidently a mere excuse for treating the subject. A few days afterwards, we gently pointed out the wrong he had done us by drawing from a detached phrase a meaning inconsistent with a view often expressed in this paper, in fact, the very view which he had himself maintained. We also pointed out how he had wronged us in making us say of one subject what we had said of another. Our correction admitted of no reply, and received none. Apparently, however, the *Friend of Freedom* was much annoyed at being thus set right, and showed his annoyance by quietly endeavoring to represent the COMMERCIAL as sympathizing with France against Germany in the present war. We may not weary our readers with specimens of his method. Without the aid of examples, perhaps we can best give them a notion of it, by reminding them of the celebrated Mrs. MARGARET CAUDLE's manner of proving Mr. CAUDLE in the wrong. Or perhaps a better way to enable them to understand the *Freund*'s tactics will be to refer them to the illustrations afforded by the article with which the amiable "organ" has sought to enliven its columns.

"We mentioned," says the *Freund*, "further, that the COMMERCIAL, more out of ignorance, pardonable in an American, than from evil design and perhaps unwitting, had quite jumped over into the French camp, and we endeavored, aided by logic and history, to teach this English sheet better."

This is all purely fictitious, drawn from the imagination. Since the war began we have been earnestly on the look out for whatever could shed light upon the subject. A teacher able to instruct has been at all times welcome in spite of arrogance of manner, or patronage of tone. We have been unable to derive anything of value from our neighbor.

He harps upon those French dispatches, alleged to have been forged, and infers grievous things against the COMMERCIAL, because it not only did not denounce the crime, but "still speaks of its respect for the ability and integrity of that fraudulent sheet," (*Courrier des Etats-Unis*). Here we have MRS. CAUDLE to the life. We referred to M. GAILLARDET, the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier*, as a gentleman of known ability and integrity, from whom the dispatches were represented to have come. If there was a forgery nobody has ever supposed that he had any hand in it. The dispatches were really of no particular importance, and reported little or nothing, as a fact which has not been confirmed by letters since. Quite likely they were from the beginning rejected as false by those Germans, few in number, who have always childishly persisted in denying at once whatever reports seemed adverse to their countrymen, or even in any sense favorable to their antagonists. That, however, is not the sort of scepticism long ago characterized as the source of wisdom.

In the same spirit of utter unfairness and unreason, because in self defense we reminded the *Freund* of a fact known, as we supposed, to everybody, he charges the COMMERCIAL with "boasting of its knowledge of French journalism," and then in proof of its ignorance refers to a misprinted telegraphic dispatch. Indeed, he seems incapable of being just in even the most insignificant matters, and cannot refer to a citation from HEINE, without assuming that HEINE is "preferred" to a writer whom there was no occasion to name. Yet the *Freund* presumes to claim LESSING as his model, a man who preferred truth to everything, and who above all else scorned to misrepresent an opponent. We may add that the saying about style quoted from the great critic is quite inappropriate. With our neighbor's style we find no fault; on the contrary, so far as we may presume to judge, we think it very good. But the use to which he has sometimes lately applied it seems to us, as we have said, very objectionable, inconsistent with good manners and good morals. By the latter intentional misrepresentation of people's known opinions is forbidden: by the former we are forbidden to misrepresent them in a carping, teasing spirit, adapted to irritate without giving a clearly sufficient ground for contradiction. Not only American journals, but journals everywhere do well when they condemn such practices. With respect to the COMMERCIAL, fair minded people will not charge that it reeks not its own rede on that subject. With reference to the Franco-German conflict, the opinions and sympathy of the paper are well known to its intelligent readers. We thought the war unprovoked on the part of Germany and unjustifiable on the part of France, and have never doubted that the true interests of civilized humanity are sustained by the former power. We have, however, studiously avoided partisanship and have never forgotten what this country and the world owe to the French people. We have reason to know that intelligent Germans fully understand our position and think it more becoming and the guaranty of a more trustworthy friendship than that of those American journals which, ignoring our national neutrality and adopting the passions excited by the contest, incur the suspicion of insincerity by their mere extravagance of championship.

GENERAL NEGLEY'S CHINESE EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Governor GEARY's speech in Birmingham, Tuesday evening, in the course of which he dealt some heavy blows on the heads of the Chinese—in other words, spoke plainly and forcibly against the systematic introduction of Chinese laborers to drive out those who now fill our workshops and mills—was one of those coincidences in connection with General NEGLEY's candidacy for Congress which can be accounted for only on the ground of the eternal fitness of things! General NEGLEY, as has been shown, was at the last session of Congress the champion of the "ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY," to which it was proposed to give almost countless millions of acres of land, the design being to encourage Chinese emigration to this country. It is true that Gen. NEGLEY's fanciful idea was to "revive American Commerce," but it was to be on the "Oriental" plan, which meant nothing more or less than the introduction of "Oriental" people, Chinese laborers, into this country—the very thing which Governor GEARY denounced with so much emphasis.

Why a steamship line to China and Japan, if not to bring in emigrants? When the "Oriental" bill made its appearance in the House of Representatives from the hands of Gen. NEGLEY, it was reported all over the country that the "*encouragement of emigration from China*" was the object as expressed in its title. We have German and other European steamship lines, and one of the great objects and sources of patronage is the bringing of emigrants to this country. Without this business they could not live; and the bringing of emigrants from China is the leading idea of Gen. NEGLEY's bill.

Our Representative has been very conspicuous as the champion of this and other schemes of subsidy. Precisely how many millions of acres of land he proposes to give we have not counted up,—that is left for another time. We wish to do him no wrong, cast no unjust reflections; but we must say that Gen. NEGLEY's habits of living in Washington last winter, the expensive banquets he gave, with wine bills amounting to many hundreds of dollars—which we refer to with reluctancy—these things, in connection with other circumstances which we will not refer to now, are, to say the least, suggestive.

—We agree with Governor GEARY, that we want no organized introduction of Chinese labor into this country, no such means for driving our own laborers from their workshops or any of the avocations, and we want no one to represent us here who will encourage such means, however much he may profess love for our own people and admiration for the laborer and mechanic especially—when a candidate wants votes!

THE office-holders' Ring, through their "organ," have selected Mr. WALTON for their special opposition. This is altogether natural. There exists the best reasons in the world why he should have their special enmity. Last winter Mr. WALTON made an effort to have local salaries reduced and exorbitant fees cut off, which if done would materially reduce the taxes and remove from our local politics a prolific source of corruption. The enmity of the office-holding clique to Mr. WALTON is consistent—a necessary consequence. The sum total of their politics is the offices, fat salaries, jobs. Whoever interferes with these must be put down as a traitor. Any effort in the Republican party to remedy these evils is stigmatized as "irregular," and opposed to its success. If Economy, Honesty and Reform are "irregular," then the voters of Allegheny are going to show themselves the most irregular of any ever yet heard of.

SHOULD General NEGLEY's "Oriental Steamship Company" bill pass next winter, it would not be long till we would see the pigtailers—"Orientals," as the General would speak of them—among us. It certainly would be a novel thing to see them in our rolling mills, nail factories, foundries and workshops, taking the places at less than half the pay of those who now occupy these hives of industry. Precisely why General NEGLEY should take such an interest in the "Oriental Company" it is not easy to conceive, unless it arises from the deep interest he is known to take in the labor question—a problem to which, when last running, he promised to turn his attention, and on the solution of which the "Oriental Steamship Company" bill may be regarded as the result of his reflection. We can readily conceive that not all his constituents will fall in with his plan at once, but he doubtless will be able to convince them that whatever are their prejudices for the moment against the introduction of JOHN CHINAMAN, after they have come to see the thing work they will be convinced that his plan is the best and the "Oriental Steamship Company" a good thing. That the experiment may have a fair trial, the Gen. only asks that he be sent to Congress for a second term, in which time he will be able to "put the bill through."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Worcester, Mass., has 41,168 population, an increase of 11,113 in five years.

A report to the French Consul-General at New York of an officer who has been searching for Prussian privateers, tells him to rest assured, that no privateer has left New York and that none are ready or getting ready to leave.

Two octogenarians were lately married at Galesburg, Ill. They were betrothed in early life, but the engagement was broken off, and in the interval before their reunion each had been twice married, and twice left alone by the death of their companions.

Chicago is to have a national poultry exhibition and fair, November 15, 16, 17 and 18.

Great tracts of pine wood are every year destroyed by fire in the south of France. M. Schrader, who has tried to discover the origin of these fires, has come to the conclusion that they are caused by the sun's heat setting fire to the vapor of turpentine contained in the trunk, and which is exposed to direct contact with external heat by the holes bored for the extraction of turpentine.

A letter from Frankfort says that the entire city seems a hospital, almost every person one meets wears the red cross of the "Sanitarium," and long trains of stretchers are to be seen conveying the wounded. And now comes a startling fact. Those marvelously ingenious wheeled stretchers which we saw in the greatest abundance everywhere, each of which would occupy as long in its construction as the skeleton of a tip-top Harlem Lane buggy wagon, has been built more than a year, and all that rolling stock of military cars, on which was painted "6 horses and 30 men," or "8 horses and 24 men," have been quietly put together for the last four years, and we may judge of their number when you learn that 60,000 troops were spirited through Frankfort in one day! Thoughtful observers begin to see that Bismarck has been straining every nerve since 1866 to prepare for this conflict, and that when ready he set the trap, baited it with the Spanish question, and caught the Gallic Reynard.

The returns from the sixteen wards of Boston give a total population of 253,465—a gain of 21,998 in five years.

The work of erecting a water battery on the south side of Governor's Island, New York, between Castle William and the South Battery, is now going on under the direction of General Newton and Colonel Eggleston. The battery will be mounted by thirty-six guns, and will be in every respect a formidable one.

The Boston papers think it not extravagant to call the renovated Boston Theater the most magnificent theater in America.

An anonymous letter, postmarked Boston, was received at the Treasury Department Monday, inclosing a ten cent note, with the following instructions: "Put this on interest until it amounts to enough to pay our debt."

A new postal treaty with Brazil makes the postage to that country for letter fifteen cents per half ounce, for newspapers two cents for four ounces, with a sea rate of one cent for each paper, and all things except letters to be charged in Brazil with the rates of that country.

Silver watches with cases weighing a pound —twelve ounces troy—are actually carried on the Pacific coast; west of the Mississippi five and six ounce cases are required; in Ohio and Illinois, three and four-ounce cases; while in New York and New England, two-ounce cases are generally used.

A letter from Chili says that the English are absorbing the entire trade of that country, leaving little for America, and that four new steamers to ply to Valparaiso are now building in London.

The Maryland Gentlemen's Club House just inaugurated at Baltimore, surpasses in splendor anything at Saratoga or New York, and for especiality frequents it in black coats and white chokers.

The Massachusetts Legislature directed the Eastern Railroad Company to build new stations in Lynn and Newbury, but the Company refused, declaring the Legislature exercised unconstitutional power. But the State Supreme Court has decided that the Legislature reserved power to amend, alter or repeal any act of incorporation given control of the railroads.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered that all persons in the navy are hereafter forbidden to publish, or cause or permit to be published, directly or indirectly, any official instructions, reports or letters, or to furnish copies of the same to any person, without permission of the Secretary of the Navy.

PERSONAL.

The *Standard* is informed that Chief Justice Chase now staying at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Sprague, at Narragansett Pier, is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and that the story to the contrary was simply a piece of idle political fiction.

The American Press Association has met and declared that without regard to who has maliciously and unfairly charged John Russell Young, their President, he has their confidence.

Rev. Erastus Smith, of Illinois, following up the victory of Rev. Newman, announces that he will shortly open a Methodist seminary for young ladies and gentlemen at Salt Lake City.

It is believed in high official circles in Washington, from private information received from Paris, that Gen. Trochu will, if an opportunity offers, pronounce in favor of making Count de Paris, one of the Orleans princes, King of the French.

An official dispatch from Minister Washburne says that American citizens are leaving Paris rapidly, and that in a few days he has issued two hundred and seventy-one passports to Americans who left the United States without papers showing their citizenship.

Prof. A. J. Schem, formerly editor of the *Tribune*, is the first in the field with his history of the Franco-Prussian War.

Manager Daily, of the Fifth Avenue Theater, has arranged with the most prominent Parisian dramatists—MM. Sardu, Dumas, Barbiere, Feuillet, Halevy, Meilhac, Angier, etc.—for the exclusive production of their new works at his theater. Another novelty is to be a dramatic consultation by Mayor Hall and the manager, based upon the famous fragment left by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, entitled "Affection."

A pretty story is told of Mme. Ulrich, the wife of the Governor of Strasburg, and who was the famous danseuse Taglioni. Her boy, Albert, went to Woerth and was reported among the slain; the affectionate mother walked to the battlefield, found the youngster asleep in a barn, kissed him, and stole away so as not to disturb his slumbers. "You will tell Albert I came and kissed him," she said to a man outside.

Mrs. Cady Brownell, admitted a few days since to the Grand Army of the Republic, at Bridgeport, Conn., is believed to be the only female comrade in the country. Mrs. Brownell served gallantly in a Rhode Island regiment, and at the battle of Newbern, when her husband was wounded and dropped the colors, she bravely gathered them up and carried them into battle. She was afterwards wounded and honorably discharged from the service.

Mr. Spurgeon is about thirty-six years of age and preached 1,600 sermons before he was twenty-one. For the last five years 25,000 copies a week of his sermons have been sold. No less than 14,000,000 copies have been sold in England, besides 300,000 in America. From one to three volumes have been published in German, Welsh, French, Swedish, Dutch and Italian, besides separate sermons printed in Gaelic, Tamill and the Maori language of New Zealand.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, was the western man to whom the English mission was offered, but he declined on account of his health.

The transfer of Rear Admiral Melancthon Smith from the command of the Washington Navy-yard to the command of the New York Navy-yard, in the place of Rear Admiral Gordon, and the assignment of Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough to the command of the Washington Navy Yard are contemplated. Admiral Gordon will be assigned to duty as Post Admiral at New York, in the place of Admiral Stringham, who is a retired officer and cannot be upon active duty under the recent order from the Secretary.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, according to the *Daily News*, has been loyally working for the Emperor in Corsica. He has recruited there an army of 600 Corsican spies, who gradually, in small parties, have all arrived at Marseilles. Their mission is to spread themselves all over the country and inculcate the idea that the Emperor, who has been deceived and betrayed by Emile Ollivier and certain Generals, will yet be the savior of France, and that, as a proof of his single-minded honesty, he is quite ready, in pursuance of his invariable principles, to submit his case to another *plebiscite*.

It has been determined to finally bury Admiral Farragut in Woodlawn Cemetery, and it will be done with a fitting demonstration about September 25th, under the auspices of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, whereof the Admiral was Commander.

STATE POLITICS.

Gov. Geary will address a Republican meeting at Homer, Indiana county, on Saturday next.

The Republican Committee of Erie county held a meeting on Tuesday, and settled the question as to the nominee for President Judge by adopting a resolution that "while the first choice of Erie county for the nomination was vindicated in the selection of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. S. E. Woodruff, yet reserving him for future promotion, we hereby express our appreciation of the acknowledged ability and the legal attainments of Hon. L. D. Wetmore, whose continued and hitherto unrewarded service to the party merit the confidence and recognition of all true Republicans." Mr. Wetmore was present and made a speech accepting the nomination.

A number of Republicans in the Second district disregarded the decision of the Republican city executive committee, declaring Hon. Charles O'Neill the regularly nominated candidate for Congress, and held a meeting on Tuesday, at which Mr. John V. Creely was nominated.

On Tuesday last the conferees from Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, met in the town of Bedford; and after an exchange of views, unanimously conceded the nomination of Mr. W. H. Sanner, of Somerset county. A ballot was then taken in favor of the other candidate, resulting in five for Mr. Wishart, of Fulton, and four for Mr. Hall, of Bedford. Mr. Wishart's nomination was then made unanimous.

Judge Marvin, of Erie, was nominated for Congress by the Democratic conference held at Ridgeway, Elk county, this week.

The Democrats of Dauphin county have nominated (subject to the District convention) Daniel D. Boas, for Congress, and J. M. G. Lescure for the Assembly.

A Republican mass meeting will be held at Clearfield on Wednesday evening, September 28th. Hon. G. W. Scofield, H. Bucher Swope and other prominent gentlemen will make speeches.

Of the change in Congressional candidates in the Twenty-first district, the Indiana *Progress* says: "We regret the withdrawal of Mr. Taylor. He had been presented as the candidate of Indiana county without opposition, and nominated in the conference as such. Some opposition was manifested against him, but not enough, with proper exertion on his part, we think, to have prevented his election. He, after surveying the field, however, has seen fit to decline, and we accept the situation, and will labor under the new leadership for success as cheerfully and as earnestly as we should have done with Mr. Taylor as our candidate."

HON. JOSEPH WALTON AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have been a passive observer of the controversy between the friends of the two Republican tickets. Hitherto I have taken no part in it, and should not now, but for the persecuting spirit manifested by the *Gazette* towards Mr. Walton. Its attacks upon him are of a malignant kind, betraying hatred so deep that truth is disregarded, and any fabrication is coined that the most ferocious hatred can suggest. To see one of our most enterprising and useful citizens thus assaulted naturally excites a disposition to inquire into facts, and expose the injustice that is attempted to be perpetrated.

A formidable array of charges is set forth in the *Gazette* of Wednesday, not one of which, on investigation, but will be found to be a sham, recklessly invented to wrong and destroy. I have ascertained this to be their true character after a patient examination. I will take the worst one, that which the *Gazette* styles "the biggest job of the session," which it denominates "the act extending the credit of the State of Pennsylvania to the International Steam-ship Company, incorporated by the State of New Jersey." After thus falsifying the title, it proceeds to misstate the purport of the act thus: "This bill proposed that the State should indorse the bonds of this company to enable it to build iron ship-building yards upon the Delaware River, suitable for the defense of the coast of New Jersey."

Take this bill as the *Gazette* represents it, and it would have been a gross dereliction of duty in any member to support it. I thought if Mr. Walton had voted for such a bill he deserved to be cut off from all further support by the people. I found the page in the House journal (1,011) referred to by the *Gazette*, and bill 1,588 on the House file; but so entirely different was the character of the bill from the representation of it given by the *Gazette*, that I was perfectly astounded at the malignity and wickedness which induced such unblushing falsifications. The bill simply incorporates an International Steamship Company "for the purpose of erecting upon the shores of the Delaware River within the limits of Pennsylvania iron ship building yards," to be so constructed that, in time of war, they might be converted into defensive works for the coast, and set forth was to build trans-Atlantic steamers and to establish a line of such steamers between Philadelphia and Liverpool, the steamers to be made of iron, and so substantially constructed as to be readily converted into war vessels in case of need. To elevate the character of the company its bonds were to be deposited in the State Treasury, and the Treasurer was constituted an agent to receive and pay out certain moneys for the company, and to so certify on the bonds; but in so doing it is expressly set forth that "the said certificate on behalf of the State shall cause no liability in the State for any payment beyond the amount actually received into the Treasury from the said fund, which certificate shall set forth the fact that the State is not liable for either interest or principal, and shall deliver the said bonds to the commission of inspection"—afterwards formed to consist of the Governor, Secretary of State and the Treasurer.

It is really shocking to discover such wanton vindictiveness, such shameless depravity, that we should have among us those who set themselves up as instructors of the community, but will nevertheless prevaricate and lie with the reckless venom of a fiend of darkness. Every good citizen must protest against this kind of dastardly warfare, this attempted assassination of character. It is unnecessary to go into the other charges of the *Gazette*—they are all equally wanton and baseless. Mr. Walton is an upright man, and a most useful representative. He is vigilant and energetic. His success in his private affairs has placed him above all corrupt influences, were he not amply fortified against them by his moral nature. His determination to prevent encroachments upon the navigation of the Ohio river, with the steps he has taken in that direction, make it doubly important that he should again be backed by the citizens of Allegheny county. It would be suicidal to leave him out in consequence of a baseless clamor, and a cloud of lies invented and suspended over him by reckless, self-constituted dictators.

JUSTICE.

WORKHOUSE ESCAPES.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following expenditures have no reference to disappointed contractors, discharged inefficient officers, or those who refuse to lend action to cater to a corrupt public taste. Whatever may be the error, in the government of the Allegheny county Workhouse, it is but just that a candid and impartial statement of the truths and facts should be made to those who form a part of our honest, reflecting and discriminating public. In 1867 the Board of Inspectors appointed the Board of Managers, with power and authority to select and purchase a suitable site for the erection of a Workhouse prison. After seeking for such a location, in eighteen months, no available one could be found, when by the death of an individual, and to settle an estate, the present farm was offered for sale and purchased by the Board; acknowledged to be, for location and its resources, the best purchase for a public purpose that has been made for years. Contracts were entered into and the enterprise hurried on as fast as time and circumstances would permit.

Before the eastern wing was dry or finished; application was made by the County Commissioners who wished to alter the jail, to the Board to receive inmates. The Board objected, as being unprepared, and not having suitable means to prevent the escape of the inmates. Upon consultation, and for the general interest, the Board consented to receive them. To make the enterprise profitable the inmates were set to work at excavation, digging, mask for bricks, helps to the contractors on the buildings.

These men worked outside on an open farm of fifty acres without walls or fences, in nooks, gullies, groves, and between outbuildings. Each squad of men had an armed keeper, or rather overseer, as the law does not permit the exercise of extreme violence, or maiming an inmate, only in case of insurrection or for self-defense, this is known by the inmates. Why there have not been more escapes, may be attributed to the kind treatment they have experienced, as rational men susceptible of reformation and the more cultivated feelings of self-respect.

Nine-tenths of the commitments are directly or indirectly, the results of intemperance; yet among those men we have had thirty to forty to whose honor we have confided, and leave them without guards, some at the glass house and at the brick kilns night and day, who have honorably stayed out their time. We do not make pets nor martyrs of them, nor do we wish to place the ball or chain on them. The writer has confidence in the moral reform discipline. But *now* the Board is constrained by necessity to resort to it, from policy; from our helpless situation, being expected to make brick without straw. It may provoke a smile with some persons if we say we confide in their honor. Suppose we are deceived, there is no harm done to the inmate, but rather good, for he will respect your principle and person when you "think no evil." Being emotional persons, the temptation to be free may overcome the moral sense, yet not eradicate it.

Suppose two out of ten escape through the experiment of the moral reform, is it not worth trying, for no real good is obtained without cost on inmates of the character of those at the Workhouse?

It is true we have some relief, as nearly all the escapes are returned, and we have the power to take them up for felony with additional sentence of three to six months. If we should study to avoid all complaints of the public, we should confine all the inmates in their cells, night and day, and be sure they would not escape, and get our labor (which has now added to the real estate $30,000, less the subsistence) done by paying each man two to three dollars per day, or hire a keeper for every one or two inmates to keep them at work and prevent escapes. The Board cannot afford to try this experiment. They entered upon their duties, not to run, but erect a perfect prison, to be conducted on the moral reform system; they have but one motive in view—the reformation of the inmates—and in a few years to present to the community an institution that may prove morally and financially a blessing. The Board have not been directly but indirectly assailed through their chief officer, a stranger, a gentleman, a philanthropist, and at the head of his profession, and whose reputation will favorably compare with any of his traducers. We have given our time, labor and money to further this cause, without any pecuniary remuneration, or striving to seek honor, praise, or to avoid blame; we have the weighty responsibility, accompanied with the perplexing and annoying cares, more troublesome than our private concerns; we experience cold looks and are the object of evil surmises, and petty assassinating slanders, because we do not swerve from our duty to accommodate some petty personal interest. We will pursue our steady course despite of all complaints, until the powers that be see fit to dispense with our labors and efforts, as we have no mock dignity to preserve or self-pride to wound, or ambition to disappoint. The writer asks no vindication from the public, as regards the purity of his motive, by presenting this article. There appears a secret plan to place us in a false position. We appeal to the public to give countenance to this moral reform system. Ignorance and error prevails in regard to the hopes of reformation of that class of men in the workhouse. If we overlook their birth, privileges, deprivations and early associations, we judge them in an uncharitable spirit, and presume they will not know as much as ourselves, with all our light and advantages. When you can extend the hand to elevate them, we leave you to condemn them if you can. First pity, then judgment. It has been said the world embraces or compasses the corruption of the two cities. We doubt it. It may appear so to the eyes of human wisdom, but not to eternal justice. These men are honest enough not to hide their corruptions, while thousands outside having wit, power and influence, to hide and keep pent up their corruption, and elude the grasp of the law, and indirectly oppress and injure the body politic far more than those men whose punishment have been added to do. We do not believe there is one inmate in the workhouse who has a disposition deliberately to resolve on desire to lead a course of life which was the cessation of his commitment, but the very reverse, and shudders at the thought of pursuing such a course. They pledge and resolve to themselves in true honesty, to lead a better life, but when free, not knowing their own hearts, and destitute of moral strength, they are overcome by the first temptation, for no man by a voluntary act of his will can change his moral conduct.

There should be some society or individuals, to take them by the hand when they leave the prison, as is the way in the Massachusetts State Prison; to get them labor, and encourage them, for they are to be treated as weak, sick children. Can you expect a man to reform who is destitute, when you will not give him work or bread? The ball and chain were in use until the 4th of July, but as the inmates invite their restoration to use, by escaping, they may be brought in use. We close by saying, the Allegheny Workhouse is not a prison by day, until the walls surround it, and the inmates are incarcerated within it.

A MANAGER.

Pittsburg, Sept. 10th, 1870.

OHIO NEWS.

The colored soldiers met at Columbus on the 23d of September, from all parts of the State, to have a grand jubilee.

The wife of Miles Whitney, of Montville, Granger county, obtained a divorce recently, whereupon Miles shot himself.

The certificate of the Silver Lake Ice Company, of Bellefontaine, with seventy-five thousand dollars capital, has been filed.

Farmers and others in Trumbull county complain of a new cattle disease having broken out, called black-leg. The flesh on the fore legs of the cattle gradually drops off, leaving the bone exposed.

The Ohio Dairymen's Association will hold its Seventh Annual Convention at Wellington, Lorain county, beginning on the fourth Wednesday of January next. Premiums as follows: Five dollars for the best three cheese made at any date. Five dollars for the best August cheese. Five dollars for the best September cheese, and five dollars for the best October cheese.

On Sunday evening, the Norwalk *Reflector* says, some boys put a hand-car on the railroad track without permission, and invited several girls to take a ride with them. As they were riding along at a pretty fast rate, they collided with an engine. The boys, as soon as they saw the approaching danger, jumped from the car and left the girls to their fate. The daughters of P. J. Brady, aged 11 and 16 years respectively, were nearly killed. They were terribly cut and bruised, though no bones were broken.

While the inquest in regard to the death of Hoffner, was in session at Norwalk on the 5th, Chalmer Prentiss, son of Dr. O. Prentiss, of Monroeville, came in and confessed to having done the deed. His father is a highly respectable physician of Monroeville. The coroner's jury gave in a verdict that "Hoffner came to his death by a revolver shot at the hands of Chalmer Prentiss." He was then examined before Squire Wilder and released on two thousand dollars bail, and afterward rearrested with his cousin, Henry Prentiss, who he says was with him, and brought before Squire Fray, who, after considerable deliberation, committed them both to jail. Chalmer Prentiss is about twenty-two years old, medium size, and has an intelligent appearance. He claims that he shot Hoffner in self-defense.

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION

OINTMENT.

SURE CURE.

SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 60 CENTS.

ADDRESS

A. J. RANKIN, Druggist,

44 ST. CLAIR ST., above Penn st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals for the Graduation, Masonry and Ballast of each, separately or all collectively, of the Eight Sections of about a mile each of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, will be received at the Company's Office, in Pittsburgh, up to the 16th of August, proximo, inclusive. A Specification, Plan and Profile of the Branch Road, will be ready for inspection at the same place, on the 20th of July, at which will give bidders ample time for inspection of the work.

JAS. H. LATROBE,
Chief Engineer P. and C. R. R.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received until 12 M., 21st OF SEPTEMBER, at Charleston, W. Va., and until 12 M., 28TH SEPTEMBER, in Richmond, Va., for the construction of about two miles of Howe Truss Bridging, in Spans ranging from 50 to 150 feet, on the line of the C. and O. R. R., between the Falls of Kanawha and the Ohio river.

Bids will be received for any or all of the above. Specifications may be had on application to W. A. RUPER, Principal Assistant Engineer, Charleston, W. Va. Also, at the same time and places, for the grubbing, &c., of a section on New River, about thirty-five miles above the mouth, including a Tunnel 1,800 feet in length.

The right is reserved to reject any or all Proposals if necessary.

H. D. WHITCOMB, Chief Engineer.

FURNITURE.

ROCK the BABY

IN EARNEST'S

AND

PATENT SWING CRIB,

SOLD ONLY BY

LEMON & WEISE

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. mw7

T. C. FULTON,

(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)

No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Furniture and Chairs,

Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak

Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.

Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.

We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufactur

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS.

Improved Money Drawer, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

102 SECOND AVE., PITTSBURGH.

BUY NONE BUT THE BEST.

THE IMPROVED SAMPSON AND HOWE STANDARD SCALES.

Warranted and kept in repair for five years FREE OF CHARGE. Also, a variety of SCALES always on hand. IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER.

E. H. SOUDER,

102 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARDWARE.

Logan, Gregg & Co.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

52 Wood Street.

Meat Cutters and Stuffers,

Horse Shoes and Nails,

Nail Rod,

BUILDING HARDWARE.

Which we offer at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock.

Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

THE BEAVER FALLS

Cutlery Company,

Having Opened Salesrooms at

NO. 70 WOOD ST.,

Invite an examination of their Stock of

Superior American Cutlery

Exclusively of their own manufacture.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

Now in Store and daily arriving from their Works all the well known, tried and approved, together with new and elegant styles of

Table Knives and Forks,
Carvers,
Bread Knives,
Butchers' and
Cooks' Knives, &c., &c.

ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Pocket Knives,
Pen Knives,
Sportsmen's Knives,
Pruners,
Shaving Knives, etc., etc. etc.

Special attention is invited to an assortment of

BREAKFAST CARVERS

AND

Carved Ivory, Dinner and Dessert Sets

NOW OFFERING.

Beaver Falls Cutlery Company,

No. 70 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has stood nearly 5 years, and thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

For sale by all Druggists. 10d

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE,

HAVE JUST OPENED AN ASS

s T. Brady & Co.,

CCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)
R, WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,
ANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
overnment Securities,
LD, SILVER,
AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
EREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
ney Loaned on Government Bonds
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ANKERS,
DEALERS IN
VERNMENT SECURITIES,
irst Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
OLD BONDS,
OF THE
ral Railroad of Iowa, at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 15, 1870.

There was no important change in the condition of the local money market to-day from report. It is remarked by some bankers there are indications of contraction in the ing of the market which may soon turn easy market. Note one bordering on stringt. But it is hardly ever otherwise with rs. They desire money to appear close cance in order to keep up big rates. If ght kind of security is offered there is trouble in getting them at low rates. majority of the banks they are lending ily to customers, and the outside market ll supplied with loanable means. re is also more disposition manifested in York to make time engagements, and days loans are negotiable at 7 per cent. e the future course of money depends rent measure upon the activity of business. If the present disposition of nks and money lenders may be accepted criterion. The market for commercial is quiet, but rates are firm from strictly , passing at 7@8 per cent.

e supply of money on the Philadelphia et is not so entirely up to the demand as en reported for the last fortnight. The rations at bank says the "ease" in money, generally, of their ability to discount. increases the amount offering on the

At bank the rate is, of course, 6 ent. Strictly business paper, properly ed, offered by customers is rarely turned away from any of the banks, that is more speculative in its character, not based on goods sold and delivered, ently is. Call loans on Government colare still quoted at 5@6 per cent., but actions, we are informed are most generat the higher figure. Commercial paper ge at the higher figure. Commercial paper ge at the higher figure. Commercial paper ge at

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fall Goods—H. Oppenheimer & Co.
Silks—James Caldwell.
Fall Assortment Foreign Woolens—Gray & Logan.
Consternation Discolved—J. H. Boyts & Co.
Three Building Lots for Sale—A. Loggate.
Shipping Clerk Wanted—A. F. M.
Pianos and Trees—Jenkins & Bro.
Real Estate Sales—A. Loggate.
Work Wanted—D., Commercial Office.
To Manufacturers—Look Here 147.
Lard Oil Tallow, Grease, &c., for Sale—Reese Owens.
To Contractors—J. W. Patterson.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
The Halo of the Period—Fleming & Co.
Sewing Machine Men Wanted—Jos. Blaschcck.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—September 16.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Opera House—Irish Ambassador and Irish Post.
Fair—Lafayette Hall.
Academy of Music—Had Dickey.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Spices, Coffee and Tobaccos—Arbuckles & Co.
Warehouse for Rent—153 Wood street.
Betting and Hose for Sale—Bartley, McKee & Co.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dana & Co.
Notice—The State Bank of Pittsburgh.
Notice—The People's Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh.
Bonding—Wm. Lindsay & Co.
Fine Clothing—Uriing, Follansbee & Co.

JOHANNES ROSING, Consul General at New York of the North German Union, wishes to correct the misapprehension recently made of King William's proclamation to the French people upon entering their territory. The King never proclaimed that he warred only against Napoleon, not against the French people. He said that he would combat the soldiers, not the peaceful citizens. It was a purely military proclamation, with no political bearing, warning the peaceful citizens to behave as such, and not to attempt warlike demonstrations if they wished to be protected in their rights. The Consul General corrects other misstatements generally made. That it is represented that after the battle of Gravelotte the King telegraphed to the Queen "I shrink from learning of our losses," when he actually said "I refrain from inquiring into the particulars of our losses, as so many names are mentioned, which after all, may not be confirmed." Mr. Rosing says he translates this from the official dispatch. There is certainly a wide difference. It has been stated that daily, and even more frequent, dispatches from King William to Queen Augusta are published on little slips of paper and distributed throughout the army, so that everybody from them, keeps correctly advised of the movements of the armies. Why cannot these official bulletins be furnished to the American people, correctly translated? Coming from authority, they would be considered as one certainty among the uncertainities of the telegrams.

THE western newspapers are beginning to complain that "red tape" has devised such regulations in regard to the direct importation of goods under the law making Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other inland Independent ports of entry that it is likely to be a nullity. This is due they claim to the interference of New York influence, which has succeeded in securing preposterous constructions, making it more expensive for the importers of Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis to import merchandise directly to those cities than to have them detained in New York. As the representative from Pittsburgh did not manage to include our city among the favored ports of entry, giving her an equal chance with any other place in the west, as should have been done, this is a matter in which we can act as disinterested spectators.

WHAT Vice President Colfax intends to do when he leaves official position is now a vexed question of the day. Some surmise that the good terms upon which he stands with Mr. Bowen, proprietor of the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*, indicate that he is to edit the latter paper, so that Theodore Tilton may devote more of his time to the religious weekly. In proof of this view they call attention to some of Colfax's letter in the *Union*. On the other hand, it is asserted that as the *Tribune* proprietors are looking about for a successor to Horace Greeley, in case the English mission or anything else should deprive him of his services, they regard the successful Schuyler as big enough for the place. One certain thing is that Mr. Colfax will find it "from frying pan to fire" to go from politics into the management of a great political paper.

THE domestic woolens trade is brisk, and the New York *Commercial Bulletin* advises manufacturers that they have matters entirely under their own control, and that they can make as profitable one throughout if they will but firmly adhere to the present prices, even when the tide of trade is turned against them and business drags on for months, as it probably will before long. Heretofore, as soon as trade became dull, it has been customary with the more timid of the manufacturers to cut down prices in hopes of stimulating sales, a movement to which the more confident were always very justly opposed. This action has never resulted in pecuniary benefit to any one, but has rather weakened the confidence of customers, and has interfered with the closing out of the remnants of stocks at the close of a season.

CITY MATTERS.

The Mass Meeting To-night.

The Reform Republican Mass Meeting at the corner of Fifth avenue and Liberty street, this evening, will be addressed by Major Wm. Frew, Rev. F. A. Hutchinson, David Kirk, John Y. Kennedy and others.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Thursday, September 15:

Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	60°	7 A. M. 29 6-10
12 M.	78°	12 M. 29 6-10
6 P. M.	68°	6 P. M. 29 5-10

ELSEWHERE.

Philadelphia—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 66.
Baltimore—Clear; ther. 66.
Detroit—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 71.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind S. E.; ther. 72.
Louisville—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 75.
Cleveland—Cloudy; wind S.; ther. 74.
Chicago—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 66.
St. Louis—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 72.
Indianapolis—Raining; wind S. E.; ther. 72.
Little Rock—Foggy; wind N.; ther. 72.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for the want of prepayment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Coll, Miss Kate, D., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Kinne, Mary, Milwaukee, Wis.	3
Latshaw, Mary E., Scrubgrass, Pa.	3
Loke & Co., Miller, Toledo, O.,	3

THE Florence runs light and quiet.

The Florence makes a gather and sews it to a band at one operation.

PERSONAL.—MAYOR Brush is absent on an Eastern tour. Deputy Mayor Nichols will attend to the business of the office during his absence.

NATTY.—"Our Fritz" and "Four-in-hand," are among the new styles of hats at R. H. Palmer's, No. 84 Wood street. These are the nattiest, jauntiest artifices of head-gear that have ever been introduced. And then, those other new styles, "Prince Eric," "Lothaire," "Jailbird" and "Mazeppa," are equally pretty in particular. The "Burglar Proof" and "Storm King" umbrellas are among the late arrivals at Palmer's. They cannot be excelled.

A FUGITIVE DAUGHTER ESCAPES.—Mr. Samuel Yonbsell, of Jonnstown, yesterday telegraphed the police to arrest his daughter Mary, who had run away. She is seventeen years of age, and left home on Wednesday morning, with her clothes tied up in a bundle. She was supposed to be on the train, but the train that left Johnstown at eleven o'clock Wednesday morning. The dispatch was received too late to catch the arrival at that train, and the girl was not arrested. It was thought she was coming here to meet a young man to whom she was engaged.

Rose Hall.

The United Club, of Wheeling, which defeated the Atlantics, of this city, last week, are expected here on Friday or Saturday of next week, to play the return game.

MR. Keally, Secretary of the Atlantic club, from whom we derived the above information, called on us last evening, and stated that having just learned that the famous White Stockings of Chicago were about to start on an Eastern tour, he intended telegraphing to their secretary to ascertain if they will not stop here over the Allegheny Sabbath. We shall know more about it to-morrow, perhaps.

FLORENCE managed easily by a child.

BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Akron, Ohio, *Daily Beacon* of Tuesday, says:—"A party consisting of Messrs. W. O. Hughart, J. H. Paige, Jr., and B. H. Latrobe, officers of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railways, which has just passed over the Youngstown proposed route of the B. & O. Chicago Extension, arrived in the city this morning. They were accompanied by Zadek Street, of Salem, P. Dick, G. Dick, A. B. Connell, John Stanmaugh and C. H. Andrews, of Youngstown. Col. Shaler A. Warren, Pa., D. C. Coolman, George Robinson and Wm. Hazen, of Ravenna, and put up at the Empire House, where they have been entertained by the members of the Board of Trade. After visiting the manufactories, public buildings and other points of interest in Akron, the party proceeded to Canton."

Fine Clothing.

Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co., whose large clothing establishment, at No. 80 Wood street, is one of the leading business houses of the city, announce that they have received an immense supply of the finest goods ever imported to the country, and that they are now ready to exhibit to their customers and all others who aspire to fine clothing the most splendid assortment of cloths, cassimeres, etc., comprising all the latest novelties in the market appropriate to the season. The firm are largely engaged in the merchant tailoring business, having in their employ the most experienced and successful cutters in the country. Persons wishing clothing made to order cannot do better than to call at No. 80 Wood street.

THE Florence is the only machine having a self-adjusting shuttle tension.

SAD AFFAIR.

A Child Dies from the Effects of a Scald.

On Wednesday evening, a little daughter of Mr. William Welsh, of the Twelfth ward, was terribly scalded, by the overturning of a tin cup of boiling water. The little thing, scarcely eighteen months old, upset the tin, which was standing near the edge of the table, and the largest portion of the boiling went into her mouth and down her throat, while her chin and cheeks were badly scalded. She lingered in intense pain until last evening, when death relieved her sufferings. An inquest will be held, we presume.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Reform Republicans in Council.

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting in Allegheny—Able Addresses by Major William Frew, Captain John F. Drayo and R. B. Carnahan, Esq.—The Reform Movement and the Causes which Led to it Discussed.

The Reform Republicans of Allegheny City held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting in the Allegheny Diamond. A commodious speakers' stand had been erected, and in front of it a large crowd gathered at an early hour. The music was furnished by Schmidt's Allegheny band.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by John T. Shane, and the following officers elected:

President—James Rynd.

Vice Presidents—A. Tagart, L. H. Eaton, Thomas J. Hoskinson, Leonard Walters, Dr. O. D. Miller, Wm. McClintock, John McCready, M. Dickey, Campbell Herron, T. M. Barchfield, Wm. Carson, J. T. Shore.

Secretaries—James Murry, John B. Campbell, R. C. Fuller.

On taking the chair, Mr. Rynd briefly thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, and introduced Major Wm. Frew, candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District.

ADDRESS OF MAJOR FREW.

My Fellow Citizens—I feel very highly honored in being permitted to stand before you to-night in defense of the principles of the Reform Republican organization. I suppose you are here to inquire what we propose to do and how we propose to do it. It would be needless for me to narrate to you, to the best of our ability, the reasons why this organization has been formed, the hopes we have of success, and the means by which we hope to attain it. You will ask me, perhaps, why should there be a division in the Republican ranks? I regret that such a necessity has come upon us as much as any other citizen can do. Those who know me know that I have always been a member of the straight-out Republican party, and never in my life have I given a single vote contrary to the triumph of that party. When a mere youth, although educated by a good old Jackson Democrat, I could never conscientiously vote for any party that would recognize human slavery. Therefore I voted for John P. Hale as a Liberty candidate, and the next time I voted for Martin Van Buren as the free soil candidate, then for John C. Fremont, and then for our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. I think that record will satisfy any here that I am a straight out Republican. You know me at all, gentlemen, know that I have been throughout the entire progress of the Republican party an earnest and active member of it, to the extent of my ability contributing to its success. I have always considered me to be an earnest and conscientious Republican, attached to every one of its principles, and for this very reason I am anxious that the evils which have grown up in it shall be destroyed. It is for that purpose only that I stand in addition of us. I look back at the past record of that party with pride, and on its territorial rebellion sweet over the land I stood the party of the Union, and I feel proud that as the party of reconstruction, I have been attached to that party, and I am proud to say that I am true to the Republican party.

Therefore I am here to maintain, that, notwithstanding the charge of "disorganizer," I feel that I am as good a Republican as there is in Allegheny county. But I am also determined that the party which I love so much may be purged of its impurities, and be handed down through all the ages if it be necessary, as the party that has done and accomplished its great work. When the war was over, we told me we could rest on our arms; that it had accomplished its great mission, and there was no further need of a Republican party, but still a noble work remained for it to do. It remained for it to grapple with the science of politics and raise it up out of the slough of corruption into which it had fallen. The great Republican party should go forward and fight against every wrong in high or low places until every man in the land be in all intents and purposes an educated freeman, capable of performing the duties devolving upon him as a American citizen. This is a grand mission of the Republican party, and it is not yet prepared for dissolution, and to my mind it is more vigorous, more powerful than it has ever been before.

Now, the head of the Chief Magistrate of our country our Government has been purified and raised to a higher position than it ever before occupied. Sleaze, and corruption on the other side of the house, made the name of Grant almost synonymous, as his progress in the administration of James Buchanan. There is no parallel in all history, ancient or modern, of all the Governments of the world. The bonds of Prussia to-day will not begin to sell with the bonds of the United States. Mr. Sherman, has no reason to look back upon our Republican party for anything but honor. He may say: "What do you complain of? What do you reformers find fault with?" We find fault with corruption, with the bargain and sale of political parties by which nominations for office are made by a few individuals, to the exclusion of the rights of the masses of the people. We find fault with this, that everything is done by a few individuals, in the slang, but expressive phrase of the day, called a "ring." I presume nobody here will deny the existence of such a clique in this city. We, the "outsiders" one who knows anything about our local political affairs knows that the people have little to do with the nominations for office. A gentleman told me a few weeks ago, before the Republican State Reform Convention, he could tell who was to be nominated, and he could tell who was not going to be nominated for Congress two years hence. In any person in the county knows this, what is the use of having a Convention called? What is the use of asking men to come and make a nomination, when the "slate" is already all made up and the "ring" have settled who shall be the nominees and who not? We complain of this and because we are left out in the cold. Every man who knows anything about the organization of the Reform party knows that the ticket which has been nominated was nominated contrary to the peculiarities of the candidates and against their own wishes. Many of the candidates have been kept there by sheer force. There is a man on the entire ticket, from the beginning to the end who is an office hunter. Certainly there is not one who makes it a business to depend upon the party for a living. The Reform party desires to place the nominations for office in the hands of the people, and let them say who shall be the nominees. You are a citizen of Allegheny you have an equal voice in the selection of the men who shall represent you in Harrisburg and Washington City and at the Court House in Pittsburgh? Now this Convention therefore wanting to avoid the disagreeable way of doing business and thus bringing the party into disagreement with the people, proposes delegates to a convention. At this convention there was no authority delegated by the people to nominate that candidate, and when I was nominated I was entirely taken by surprise, and it was so with the other gentlemen nominated, and in consequence is the Reform party has put before the people at this election the most extraordinary tickets ever presented to the people—*most extraordinary because there is not a single candidate upon it, not one.*

I am not a candidate for Congress on this side of the river, and therefore I can speak without egotism. I think I can say that the ticket nominated by the Reform party is the best ticket ever nominated in this county. I think you know all the gentlemen nominated for the Legislature. Take from among the practical business men of our county, and, without casting a reflection upon any candidate of the other party, I think you can say of it what you cannot say of any other ticket ever before nominated in this county—there is not a man on it but is patriotic. [Applause.] This is the kind of men you need in Harrisburg. If ever there was a county that needed honest, conscientious, sagacious business men to represent it, it is Allegheny county. Its great factories, its rolling mills and mills; these hands of thousands of mechanics, all require the ablest business men to represent them. They do not need lawyers. I do not think that lawyers make the best kind of Representatives; yet we send a great many lawyers to represent us at Harrisburg. I do not say that they are not a good kind of men to go there. They are very good in their place, but I think to legislate upon important business matters, to make a tariff, to regulate the currency, to regulate upon the various business interests of the people, we want their own business successfully conducted must be capable of taking care of the business of others, and so far as I am concerned, I would not put my business in the hands of any man who had not proved himself capable of managing his own affairs. Applause. I think if the people of the county take up the present Legislative ticket, and if the people of the State pursue a similar course in other localities, we shall hear no more of corruption in the Legislature.

Now, gentlemen of Allegheny City, you will have an opportunity of saying whether you favor these principles; whether you will still permit the affairs of the party to be managed, as heretofore, by a few persons.

One of the principles which I implorse, and which I believe every other member of the party indorses, the Crawford County System of nominating by conventions, and I consider the delegate system all this corruption has been engendered. You know that the who e business of the party has been dominated by a few politicians, and if you are permitted to go to the polls and cast your vote for the men of your choice, then it will be a fair expression of the people's minds. I have always attended the primary meetings, and I believe it to be the duty of every man to attend them. But go where I will, I find that two or three forces have always been there have everthing "set up," two or three nominations made and the polls almost closed, and all I have to do is to vote for one of the candidates nominated; and I feel, as perhaps you do, that I am tired of citizen drones, gone to the polls sometimes and voted for them, prompted by the same time, ignorant of their incapacity for the position. But yet, what could you do? Why, you took your hook for your men and stay home, or else vote against them. And now, gentlemen, you have met to begin this work and I believe that it may be the beginning of a movement that will result in the purification of the political affairs, not only of this city, but all the Governments of the world. The bonds of Prussia to-day will not begin to sell with the bonds of the United States, and I would not have no reason to look back upon our Republican party for anything but honor. You may say: "What do you complain of?" What do you reformers find fault with?" We find fault with corruption, with the bargain and sale of political parties by which nominations for office are made by a few individuals, to the exclusion of the rights of the masses of the people. We find fault with this, that everything is done by a few individuals, in the slang, but expressive phrase of the day, called a "ring." I presume nobody here will deny the existence of such a clique in this city. We, the "outsiders" one who knows anything about our local political affairs knows that the people have little to do with the nominations for office. A gentleman told me a few weeks ago, before the State Reform Republican Convention, he could tell who was to be nominated, and he could tell who was not going to be nominated for Congress two years hence. In any person in the county knows this, what is the use of having a Convention called? What is the use of asking men to come and make a nomination, when the "slate" is already all made up and the "ring" have settled who shall be the nominees and who not? We complain of this and because we are left out in the cold. Every man who knows anything about the organization of the Reform party knows that the ticket which has been nominated was nominated contrary to the peculiarities of the candidates and against their own wishes. Many of the candidates have been kept there by sheer force. There is a man on the entire ticket, from the beginning to the end who is an office hunter. Certainly there is not one who makes it a business to depend upon the party for a living. The Reform party desires to place the nominations for office in the hands of the people, and let them say who shall be the nominees. You are a citizen of Allegheny you have an equal voice in the selection of the men who shall represent you in Harrisburg and Washington City and at the Court House in Pittsburgh? Now this Convention therefore wanting to avoid the disagreeable way of doing business and thus bringing the party into disagreement with the people, proposes delegates to a convention. At this convention there was no authority delegated by the people to nominate that candidate, and when I was nominated I was entirely taken by surprise, and it was so with the other gentlemen nominated, and in consequence is the Reform party has put before the people at this election the most extraordinary tickets ever presented to the people—*most extraordinary because there is not a single candidate upon it, not one.*

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